

MGG809005056

LABORATORY ITEM 472

A SUMMARY OF SEDIMENT SIZE AND CHEMISTRY OF TWO CORES FROM  
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA. NAVY DIVERS. JUNE 1973.

081-60

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Prepared for: Code 6110

July 1974

Geological Laboratory  
Nearshore Surveys Division  
Oceanographic Surveys Department

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20373

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EXPLANATION OF DATA PAGES  
CORE ANALYSIS SUMMARY SHEET  
Engineering Properties  
NAVOCEANO (EXP) 3167/18B (Rev. 1-63)

Results of engineering properties, core analysis performed by the U. S. Naval Oceanographic Office Geological Laboratory are recorded on Core Analysis Summary Sheet Engineering Properties.

The following is a description of the terms employed on the Core Analysis Summary Sheet:

1. Cruise Number. A number assigned to each cruise for identification purposes.
2. Latitude. Expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds.
3. Longitude. Expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds.
4. Sample Number. A consecutive number, commencing with 1, applied to each core taken successively throughout the cruise.
5. Date Taken. Day (GMT), month, and year.
6. Water Depth (m). The uncorrected sonic sounding recorded in meters.
7. Type Corer. Identified by the name of device employed.
8. Core Length (cm). Recorded in centimeters as observed in the laboratory.
9. Core Penetration (cm). Recorded in centimeters as observed in the field.
10. Subsample Depth in Core (cm). Interval of subsample as measured in centimeters from the top of the core.
11. Wet Unit Weight (g/cm<sup>3</sup>). The weight (solids plus water) per unit volume of the sediment mass.
12. Specific Gravity of Solids. The ratio of weight in air of a given volume of a sediment at 20°C to the weight in air of an equal volume of distilled water at 20°C.
13. Water Content (% dry weight). The ratio, in percent, of the weight of water in a given mass of the sediment sample to the weight of the solid particles.
14. Void Ratio. The ratio of the volume of void spaces to the volume of solid particles in the sediment sample as computed from Wet Unit Weight, Specific Gravity of Solids, and Water Content.

15. Saturated Void Ratio. The Void Ratio at 100 percent saturation as computed from Water Content and Specific Gravity of Solids.

$$\text{Saturated Void Ratio} = \frac{\text{Water Content} \times \text{Specific Gravity of Solids}}{100}$$

16. Porosity (%). The ratio, usually expressed as a percentage, of the volume of voids of a sediment mass to the total volume of the sediment mass.

17. Liquid Limit. Water Content, in percent, at which a pat of sediment cut by a groove of standard dimension will flow together for a distance of 1/2 inch under the impact of 25 blows in a standard liquid limit apparatus.

18. Plastic Limit. Water Content, in percent, at which a sediment will just begin to crumble when rolled into a thread approximately 1/8 inch in diameter.

19. Plasticity Index. The numerical difference between the Liquid Limit and Plastic Limit of the sediment mass.

20. Liquidity Index. The ratio, expressed in percentage, of (1) the natural water content of the sediment sample minus its Plastic Limit to (2) its Plasticity Index.

21. Compression Index. The slope of the linear portion of the Pressure-Void Ratio curve on a semi-log plot.

22. Compressive Strength. The load per unit area required to shear an unconfined, natural or remolded, sediment mass.

23. Cohesion. The shearing strength per unit area under zero externally applied load.

24. Sensitivity. The ratio of the natural to the remolded strength. It is a measure of the loss of strength due to remolding the sediment mass.

25. Angle of Internal Friction ( $^{\circ}$ ). The angle between the abscissa and the tangent of the curve representing the relationship of "shearing resistance" to "normal stress" acting within a sediment mass.

26. Activity. The ratio of the Plasticity Index to the clay fraction percentage (<.002mm) of the sediment mass.

27. Modulus of Elasticity. The ratio of stress to strain of the sediment mass.

28. Slump (%). The ratio, in percent, of the amount of height change immediately before the compressive strength test to the original height of a cylinder of sediment.

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The results of the sediment size and composition analyses are printed out in tabular form.

The following is an explanation of the terms encountered on the data printout sheet:

<u>CRUISE</u>	A number assigned to each cruise for identification purposes.																																				
<u>SAMPLE</u>	A consecutive number applied to each core taken successively throughout the cruise.																																				
<u>LATITUDE</u>	Expressed in degrees, minutes, and tenths of minutes.																																				
<u>LONGITUDE</u>	Expressed in degrees, minutes and tenths of minutes.																																				
<u>TAKEN</u>	Date in day, month, and year that core was taken.																																				
<u>CORER TYPE</u>	Letters corresponding to sampling device code below.																																				
	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th><u>Corers</u></th><th><u>Grabs</u></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>HYP</td><td>Hydroplastic piston</td><td>SPK Shipek Sediment Sampler</td></tr><tr><td>HYG</td><td>Hydroplastic gravity</td><td>HLP Alpine Heavy Duty Grab</td></tr><tr><td>KUP</td><td>Kullenberg piston</td><td>SMS Small Mud Snapper</td></tr><tr><td>KUG</td><td>Kullenberg gravity</td><td>VVS Van Veen Grab</td></tr><tr><td>PHL</td><td>Phlegar gravity</td><td>BED Birge-Ekman Dredge</td></tr><tr><td>MEG</td><td>Modified Ewing gravity</td><td>DLS Bietz-LaFond Snapper</td></tr><tr><td>MEP</td><td>Modified Ewing piston</td><td>OPG Orange Peel Grab</td></tr><tr><td>VIB</td><td>Vibrocorer</td><td>SBS Scoopfish Bottom Sampler</td></tr><tr><td>BOM</td><td>Boomerang</td><td>DOC Diver Operated Corer</td></tr><tr><td>EWP</td><td>Ewing piston</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>EWG</td><td>Ewing gravity</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>		<u>Corers</u>	<u>Grabs</u>	HYP	Hydroplastic piston	SPK Shipek Sediment Sampler	HYG	Hydroplastic gravity	HLP Alpine Heavy Duty Grab	KUP	Kullenberg piston	SMS Small Mud Snapper	KUG	Kullenberg gravity	VVS Van Veen Grab	PHL	Phlegar gravity	BED Birge-Ekman Dredge	MEG	Modified Ewing gravity	DLS Bietz-LaFond Snapper	MEP	Modified Ewing piston	OPG Orange Peel Grab	VIB	Vibrocorer	SBS Scoopfish Bottom Sampler	BOM	Boomerang	DOC Diver Operated Corer	EWP	Ewing piston		EWG	Ewing gravity	
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<u>DEPTH</u>	The uncorrected sonic sounding in meters.																																				
<u>ANALYZED</u>	Date in day, month, and year that core was analyzed in the laboratory.																																				
<u>I.D. No.</u>	Three or four digit laboratory project number followed by consecutive number assigned to each subsample analyzed.																																				
<u>INTERVAL</u>	Interval of subsample as measured in centimeters from the top of the core.																																				
<u>MM</u>	Particle diameter size intervals based on Wentworth size grades in millimeters.																																				
<u>PER</u>	Percent of total sample weight within the given size interval.																																				

GRAVEL, SAND  
SILT, CLAY

Percent of the total sample weight within the four size classes.

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Class ranges are:

1. Gravel - coarser than 2 mm
2. Sand - 2 to 0.0625 mm
3. Silt - 0.0625 to 0.0039 mm
4. Clay - finer than 0.0039

MEAN (MM)

The geometric mean of the distribution expressed in millimeters.

MEAN (PHI)

The logarithmic mean of the distribution expressed in phi units ( $-\log_2$ ) of the diameter in millimeters.

STAN DEV

Standard deviation. A measure of the degree of spread or dispersion of the distribution about the mean expressed in phi units.

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{100}}$$

SKEWNESS

A measure of the asymmetry of the distribution. Positive values denote skewness of the distribution toward the fine particles; negative values denote skewness toward the coarse particles. A normal distribution has a skewness of 0.

$$\text{Skewness} = \frac{2 \sum f (X_i - \bar{X})^3}{100 s^3}$$

KURTOSIS

A measure of the peakedness of the distribution. Positive values denote a "leptokurtic" distribution more "peaked" than normal. Negative values denote a "platykurtic" distribution, or a distribution more "flat" than normal. When using the following formula, a normal curve has a kurtosis of 0.

$$\text{Kurtosis} = \left[ \frac{\sum f (X_i - \bar{X})^4}{100 s^4} \right] - 3$$

CACO<sub>3</sub>

Percent of the total sample weight soluble in 2 N HCl.

ORG CARBON

Percent organic carbon of the total sample weight as determined using a Leco carbon analyzer.

COLOR

Wet sediment color, based on the Geological Society of America Rock-Color Chart, as determined in the laboratory.

NITROGEN

Percent nitrogen of the total sample weight as determined by the Kjeldahl method.

## LOG FOR GRAB SAMPLES

Project No: 472  
 Location: Ft. Lauderdale

Logged By J. C. Bowman  
 Date Logged 21 May 74

	La No.	Color	Calc. Mat.	Sediment Type	Remarks
Sample No: FL #1 Lat: $26^{\circ} 05' N$ Long: $80^{\circ} 6.7' W$ Date: June, 73 Water depth:	472-1	Black 5Y 2.5/1	NO	Silty Clay	0"-12" (0-30 cm)
Sample No: Lat: Long: Date: Water depth:	472-2	Dark olive gray 5Y 3/2	Yes	Clayey Silt	12"-36" (30-91cm) Shell fragments
Sample No: Lat: Long: Date: Water depth:	472-3	Light gray 5Y 7.5/1	NO	Sand	36"-60" (91-152cm)
Sample No: FL #2 Lat: $26^{\circ} 05' N$ Long: $80^{\circ} 6.7' W$ Date: June, 73 Water depth:	472-4	Black 5Y 2.5/1	Yes	Sand	0"-12" (0-30cm) Shell fragments Sample Contains Small rocks
Sample No: Lat: Long: Date: Water depth:	472-5	Black 5Y 2.5/1	Yes	Sand	12"-27" (30-69cm) Shell fragments Sample Contains Small rocks
Sample No: Lat: Long: Date: Water depth:					
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SEDIMENT SIZE AND COMPOSITION DATA 081-60

CRUISE FT LAUD SAMPLE FL-1 TAKEN QJUN73 DEPTH .0 LATITUDE 26 5.00 MARDEN SQUARE MTS PENETRATION 157.0 ANALYZED QJUN74 LONGITUDE 6.70 W Corer type DOC

DEPTH (MM)	DIA M (MM)	DIAM (MM)	SUBSAMPLE ID-	DEPTH INTERVAL	472 1	472 2	472 3
				-0 - 30.0	30.0 - 91.0	91.0 - 152.0	DEPOTENT

FREIHEIT UND VERANTWORTUNG

GRAVEL (2-0 MM)  
SAND (2-0-.063 MM)  
SILT (.063-.004 MM)  
CLAY (.004 MM)

MEAN (MM)	MEAN (PHI)	STANDARD DEVIATION	KURTOSIS	ORGANIC CARBON	MINERAL NITROGEN (PPM)	MINERAL NITROGEN (PPM)
10.0	-2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
10.0	-2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
10.0	-2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
10.0	-2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0



**CORE ANALYSIS SUMMARY SHEET**  
**ENGINEERING PROPERTIES**

472

ANALYZED BY Ross, Kelly, Draper  
 DATE July 1973

081-60

1. CRUISE NO. Ft Lauderdale	4. SAMPLE NO. Core No. 1	7. TYPE CORE
2. LATITUDE $26^{\circ} 50'$	5. DATE TAKEN (Day, month, Year)	B. CORE LENGTH (cm)
3. LONGITUDE $80^{\circ} 6' 20''$	6. WATER DEPTH (m)	9. CORER PENETRATION (cm)
10. SUBSAMPLE DEPTH IN CORE (cm)	Sample No. 1	
11. WET UNIT WEIGHT ( $\text{g/cm}^3$ )	1.89	
12. SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SOLIDS	2.63	
13. WATER CONTENT (% dry weight)	31.89	
14. VOID RATIO	0.837	
15. SATURATED VOID RATIO	0.837	
16. POROSITY (%)	45.6	
17. LIQUID LIMIT		
18. PLASTIC LIMIT		
19. PLASTICITY INDEX		
20. LIQUIDITY INDEX		
21. COMPRESSION INDEX FROM LL		
22. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH NATURAL REMOULD ( $\text{kg/cm}^2$ )		
23. COHESION NATURAL REMOULD ( $\text{kg/cm}^2$ )		
24. SENSITIVITY		
25. ANGLE OF INTERNAL FRICTION ( $^\circ$ )		
26. ACTIVITY		
27. MODULUS OF ELASTICITY		
28. SLUMP (cm)		
29. REMARKS Wet Unit Weight, Void Ratio, Saturated Void Ratio, and Porosity are calculated assuming 100% saturation.		

**CORE ANALYSIS SUMMARY SHEET**  
**ENGINEERING PROPERTIES**

ANALYZED BY Ross, Kelly, Draper  
 DATE July 1973

051-60

1. CRUISE NO. FT. Lauderdale	4. SAMPLE NO. Core No. 2	7. TYPE CORER
2. LATITUDE $26^{\circ} 50'$	5. DATE TAKEN (Day, month, year)	8. CORE LENGTH (cm)
3. LONGITUDE $81^{\circ} 6.22'$	6. WATER DEPTH (m)	9. CORER PENETRATION (cm)
10. SUBSAMPLE DEPTH IN CORE (cm)	Sample No. 1	
11. WET UNIT WEIGHT ( $\text{g/cm}^3$ )	1.68	
12. SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SOLIDS	2.57	
13. WATER CONTENT (% dry weight)	51.52	
14. VOID RATIO	1.323	
15. SATURATED VOID RATIO	1.323	
16. POROSITY (%)	57.0	
17. LIQUID LIMIT		
18. PLASTIC LIMIT		
19. PLASTICITY INDEX		
20. LIQUIDITY INDEX		
21. COMPRESSION INDEX FROM LL		
22. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH NATURAL ( $\text{kg/cm}^2$ )		
	REMOULD ( $\text{kg/cm}^2$ )	
23. COHESION NATURAL ( $\text{kg/cm}^2$ )		
	REMOULD ( $\text{kg/cm}^2$ )	
24. SENSITIVITY		
25. ANGLE OF INTERNAL FRICTION ( $^{\circ}$ )		
26. ACTIVITY		
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29. REMARKS Wet Unit Weight, Void Ratio, Saturated Void Ratio, and Porosity are calculated assuming 100% saturation.		